ELECTION QUIETEST CITY | WILSON'S RAPID RISE HAS KNOWN IN YEARS

Only Thirty-five Arrests in New Reaches White House Two York County Because of Trouble at Polls.

FEW ATTEMPTS AT FRAUD HIS RECORD AND POLICIES

of "Promiscuous" Challenging of Voters-Burns Says Watchers Were Beaten.

So far as the courts and the District Attorney's office were concerned, the election yesterday was the quietest in years. There was some roughness complained of in some of the election districts, but apparently many of those for whom war-About half of the few arrests made were made without warrants, and Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs police court remarked on the "promiscuous challengsvidence against her and she was dis-

in New York County were sent to George | country simply as Woodrow Wilson. Z. Medalle, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the election bureau of the District Attorney's office. They on warrants applied for by the District Attorney General. Only one man was held for trial in General Sessions. Twenty-six were discharged and the cases of eight were adjourned.

Magistrates Had Little to Do.

Many of the complaints, both of illegal voting and of violence at the polls, were ade by the Honest Ballot Association, Members of the Progressive party also made numerous complaints. Both the magistrates and the District Attorney were surprised at the small number of arrests and complaints. None of the seven lowing the investigation into conditions in the 2d Assembly District were served. Not more than half a dozen cases came before Justices Bischoff, Platzek, Bijur and Hotchkiss, who sat in the Supreme Court, to hear election cases. Justice Brady was at his home in The Bronx all day for the accommodation of voters in that district. Three voters complained that they were deprived of their votes by the carelessness of the election officials. They found no remedy in the court. One said that at his polling place the registry book in which he was enrolled had been He came so late that the court do nothing for him. Two or three writs of mandamus were issued instructing the election officials to take the votes of those presenting them.

Sheriff Harburger criticised sharply the detectives, instead of relying upon the plain, and that is that we must begin by up the carrying trade of the world. We and, on the forty-sixth ballot, Mr. Wilson "We have always given Mr. Roosevelt a square deal," complained the

Burns Detective Arrested.

The first man to be brought into the Tombs police court was Peter J. Bird, a Burns detective. Joseph McCoy said that Bird was unnecessarily aggressive in the 9th Election District of the 2d Assembly District, at No. 396 Water street. Magisevamination to-day.

Barbara Porges was the only woman arrested. She is the wife of Max Porges, deputy sheriff and the Tammany leader of the 8th Assembly District. She was arraigned before Magistrate Harris, the Essex Market police court, on the complaint of Harry Rappaport, a Social-Rappaport said that some one had told him Mrs. Porges had handed some to a negro soon after the latter emerged from a polling place in Ludlow street. Rappaport had no evidence to substantiate the charge of bribery he wanted to make, and Mrs. Porges was

William J. Burns, who was employed by the Progressives and by the Honest Ballot Association, said that he had had many reports of voting on illegal registration, especially in the 11th Assembly District. "Voting occurred there against the law," said Mr. Burns, "in spite of protests and challenges, and in several instances our watchers-2,200 in numberwere badly beaten up. We know the men responsible for the assaults, but we are after the men higher up."

HINTS ON HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

MAGIC FACE-CREAM—No woman un-der 45 can be excused for having wrinkles. The following very simple treatment will in a short time clear and smooth any rough, wrinkled skin most satisfactorily: Mix one ounce almozoin and two tearough, wrinkled skin most satisfactorily:
Mix one ounce almozoin and two teaspoonfuls glycerine in a half-pint cold
water; stir and let stand a few hours.
This inexpensive cream-jelly frequently
applied will clear and smooth the skin,
keeping it free from blackheads and pimples. It is excellent for reducing large
pores, removing tan and freckles and
keeping the skin soft and clear. It is
splendid for massaging and contains nothing to cause hair to grow on the face. ig to cause hair to grow on the face. HOW TO BANISH FUZZ—Make enough ste with powdered delatone and water cover hairs not wanted, apply for two three minutes, then rub off and wash e skin. This treatment removes every ace of hair usually with one application in the state of the state of the state of the state of the dwill in no way mar or distingure the

SAFE EYE-TONIC—Anyone will find it very simple matter to keep the eyes soking clear, healthy and sparkling by sutting in each eye daily a few drops of soothing, strengthening tonic made by issolving an ounce of crystos in a pint water. The total or will remove all signs

DANGERS IN SHAMPOOING - Few DANGERS IN SHAMPOOING — Few women realize what a chance they take in washing their hair with soap and numerous shampoo-mixtures. Dull, faded, streaky hair often comes from soap-shafspoos as the "free" alkali proves destructive to the lustre and color of the lair. And again, shampooing-powders generally are harmful since the powder is likely to clog up the pores of the scalp and cause dandruff and failing hair. A noted hair-specialtst recommends as a perfectly safe shampoo a simple one made by dissolving a teaspoonful of canthrox in a cup of hot water. The hair should be rinsed thoroughly and the result will be a clean, refreshed scalp with soft, fluffy, justrous hair.

IN POLITICAL FIELD

Years After Embarking on New Career.

Magistrate Herbert Complains Former President of Princeton University Has Spent Life Studying Problems He Now Has to Face.

Woodrow Wilson, who has just been chosen twenty-eighth President of the United States, is the first man born south of Mason and Dixon's line. In his rapid rise also his political career is almost rants had been issued for registering unique. Only a little over two years frem allegally did not go to the polls at all. his first entrance into active politics he finds himself chosen to the highest office

Thomas Woodrow Wilson he was bap-One woman was arrested charged tized. But he dropped the Thomas about with bribing a voter, but there was no the time that he completed his first book and took his first position as a teacher The reports from the magistrates' court Since then he has been known to the

Mr. Wilson cannot, like many an officeseeker, appeal to the sentimentality showed that only thirty-five arrests had of the public by an account of a selfbeen made in the districts included in made man's rise from poverty. His father this county. Fourteen of the arrests were and grandfather, were educated men and grandfather were educated men. Attorney, seventeen arrests were made prominent in their communities and comwithout warrants, and four were made on fortably well off financially, not rich, but warrants issued at the request of the able to give an aspiring young scholar all the education he needed. It was not toward scholarship, however, that his earliest ambitions led him. While he was in college he resolved to become a public man. To that end he studied law and meet foreign competition and had no hung out his shingle. But law didn't tariff wall to lie snug behind? flourish, and after eighteen months of it he gave it up and with it, for years to come, his desire for office.

The "Scholar in Politics."

Mr. Wilson has often been referred to as the "scholar in politics." Many years bench warrants which were issued fol- devoted to teaching and writing on various topics of government have given him a philosophic turn of mind. He has not, as a rule, ventured to express a definite south of us," he said. "I was interested it. He has also been forced to spend opinion on any subject without careful study.

An instance is told of how he replied to an interviewer who asked his idea of things that the tariff has done has been Europe, statements made before the Roosevelt. "I am told," said Mr. Wilson, "that he is a man who talks as soon as

During his campaigns for the Governorship and the Presidential nomination Mr. Wilson gave a very fair idea of how he stood on the more important public ques- except in America. tions. Upon the general outlook for the future he said early in the year:

"The question of how we should wisely deal with the present difficulties and confusions of policy is a very comprehensive and the most enterprising people in the one, indeed. No man knows enough to world have forfelted their initiative in seen fit to hire William J. Burns and his answer it, of course. But one thing is foreign markets by deliberately giving till July 2 that the deadlock was broken dismissing from our minds the idea that shall grow rich some day when we really there is any one general specific or cure- learn how, when we cease preying upon members, proved to be Mr. Wilson's all that will clear the situation. We must our own people by putting them in a hotgo step by step, under the guldance of house, where they sweat as much as they judgment and good sense. We must profit, and turn our eyes to genuine enmove, moreover, by common counsel. No terprise and free effort again throughout one group of men, no one class of men, the world."

can wisely determine the policy of a Since his nomination Mr. Wilson has wishes were deferred to entirely in the nation. The conclusions of the student added little in his speeches to the above the politician and the man of affairs. Judging from his past conduct, Mr. 7, and at once plunged into the formal must be corrected by the experiences of general impressions of his policy. trate Herbert held Bird in \$200 bail for There is no one programme of politics Wilson will depend largely upon publicity activities of the campaign. After a series suit the whole country.

"Fortunately, we can no longer speak of 'sections' in this country or of sectional divisions of interest and sentiment, but there has not ceased to be a great diversity of conditions both in politics and crooked projects like the fresh and open economic development, and we ought to congratulate ourselves that we have our flexible system of state and federal gov- worst political methods. Government that ernment by which we can adapt our policies to the places where they are to be tried out, and so conform to the actual diversity of circumstance."

Mr. Wilson believes that the tariff is the greatest issue before the people. "No father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, frank mind can doubt," he said recently, moved to Georgia in 1858, when the boy he kept, making only one more important "that the great systems of special privilege have been built up have been built up from the foundation of the tariff.

"The tariff question," he went on, "Is at the heart of every other economic question we have to deal with, and until we have dealt with that properly we can deal with nothing in a way that will be satisfactory and lasting."

How to Deal with Tariff.

When asked how this great question should be dealt with, Mr. Wilson once said:

"With common sense and judgment, like the rest. The Democratic leaders in Congress have already shown that they know how to deal with it, schedule by schedule, acting where the facts and interests affected are known and the occasion for reduction plain and admitted.

"There are no separate and distinguishable business interests in a matter like this," continued Mr. Wilson, "or in any other matter of general economic policy. The whole country depends upon its business. Where will you draw the line between those who are business men and those who are not, between those whom business affects and those whom it does

not affect? "No one who cares for the welfare of the country as a whole can overlook or do an intentional disservice to its business men, for they are, in a sense, all of everything else we have to undertake, must be a process of readjustment, not revolutionary, but carried carefully forg an ounce of crystos in a pint.

This tonic will remove all signs ciple is a tariff for revenue. The weight weakness, inflammation and duliness and arrangement of the taxes levied the make the eyes bright and sparkling, and arrangement of the taxes levied the make the eyes and is a big aid der it must be determined, as all taxes der it must be determined as all taxes of the leviel to the economic interests of should be, by the economic interests of the whole community."

come from the Tarin Board, but he be followers the nomination for Governor of for factories, mines and boilers.

a false quest.

"They are seeking 'differences in cost of production' upon the fatuous principle master in politics." However, he of the last Republican particular particular wave that swept so many Marshall has ignored Taggart in his ap Between the manufacturers of this country and the manufacturers of foreign countries: which of our manufacturers are to be taken as the standard? Is the "ex" from his title. Wilson bluntly Marshall's nomination for the Presidency are to be taken as the standard. The refused to interfere in any way with and when that proved impossible cast the countries. Countries of the flux of the fl there the same cost of production for the related to the primaries, and so James Indiana votes for him as the Vice-Presimost emercial of them and the least one clent in any line of industry? Is there E. Martine assumed the toga instead. dential nominee. of them at different times? Are the inefficient to be protected along with the the passage of some of their pet legisefficient? If not, where is the line to be lation than he began to lose it again by drawn? Who shall be left out in the cold? And are the most efficient as effi-

THOMAS REILLY MARSHALL. The next Vice-President.



"The board is looking for what no man keeping for that, but it cannot do what made a mere excuse for doing nothing." navigation laws have, of course, contrib- aliens uted to the same end, but they are simply part of the tariff policy-part of our determination to prevent Americans, if possible, from buying anything anywhere

"Calling ourselves a commercial and industrial nation, we have so hampered all our foreign commerce that it has existed only in spite of huge artificial difficulties.

for aid in helping him solve the public of short tours in the East he spent the problems of the day. problems of the day.

"There is, of course, no single sovereign remedy for anything," he once declared, "but publicity certainly acts upon air upon tuberculosis. It is a great antiseptic against the germs of some of the is kept constantly in the open is very apt to be honest and healthy government."

A Virginian by Birth.

was two years old. He also preached in and monopolistic advantage that various churches in North and South last Thursday, the night after the Roose Carolina while his son was growing up.

The young man entered Davidson College at the age of seventeen and remained there two years. Then he entered Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1879 After his graduation he studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1882. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of Doctor of Laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1887, and that of Doctor of Literature from Yale University at its bicentennial

celebration. Professor Wilson occupied the position professor of jurisprudence, and upon its Clugston. endowment he became McCormick professor Wilson also for a number of years gave a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University

writer. His work entitled "The State" among his best known writings. Profes-The process of tariff revision, like sor Wilson became the thirteenth in the terian clergymen. He is, however, a

were always among the largest. In Mr. Wilson's opinion a stead deal the presidency of Princeton in 1910 to billity law, new child labor laws and a help in solving the tariff Board, but he be-come from the Tariff Board, but he be-New Jersey, there was a general tendency to look askance at the "schen'- cised for not unhorsing "Tom" Taggar

carried into office on the radical and states. His first act was to antagonize pointments and has practically driven the the forces that supported him. Ex Sen- | boss from the State House. It was Tag ator Smith asked him to help him remove gart, however, that ostensibly favored Mr. No sooner had the Governor won the

The Bryan following, which had been favorably inclined toward Governor Wilson, was startled by the publication of can find. It may furnish us with much the famous "cocked hat" letter. Colonel valuable information and may be worth Harvey gave him enthusiastic support in "Harper's Weekly" till the Governor it was set to do. So far, it has been bluntly told him to desist. For this Col onel Watterson bitterly attacked him Mr. Wilson was very much disappointed He had sought a Carnegie teachers' penwhen Canada rejected reciprocity. "We slop after deciding to abandon the prohave strangely neglected our trade with fession of politics, all unconscious of the our neighbors, both to the north and capital political enemies might make of in reciprocity with Canada as the begin- much time trying to explain some deroga ning of a new outlook and policy which tory statements he has made in his book should reawaken our trade. Among other regarding immigrants from Southern to destroy our merchant marine. Our writer sought the votes of naturalized

Mr. Wilson's Nomination.

When the Democratic National Convention opened at Baltimore on June 25 none of the group of candidates prominently before the public had anywhere near enough delegates pledged to give him any assurance of a nomination. With Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood, Governor Wilson and Judson Harmon each holding a substantial bundle of pledges, it was not stanch supporter in the convention

was notified of his nomination on August West, speaking in Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Wisconsin

and Michigan. On October 2 he departed again for the West. On this tour he covered Colorado Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. Following his return East he made a brief Southern tour. After the shooting of Mr. Roosevelt Mr.

Wilson gallantly refused to do any more speaking, except to fill his Southern en-Mr. Wilson is a Virginian by birth. His gagements, till the colonel recovered sufficiently to appear himself. This promise velt mass meeting there. Mr. Wilson's campaign, it is estimated

cost approximately \$1,000,000. This includes prenomination expenses of \$203,565.

MARSHALL A NEW ARRIVAL

Never in Politics Till He Ran for Governor Eight Years Ago. Thomas Riley Marshall, who has been

elected Vice-President of the United States, like his running mate, is also a recent arrival in the political field. He was born at North Manchester, Wabash of adjunct professor of history in Bryn County, Ind., on March 14, 1854, and was Mawr College and was afterward pro- graduated from Wabash College in 1873 fessor of history and political economy Two years later he was admitted to the in Wesleyan University. In 1890 he be- bar and began the practice of law at came professor of jurisprudence and po- Columbia City, Ind., finally establishing litical economy at Princeton. In 1895 the the firm of Marshall & McNagny, which title of his chair was changed to that of afterward became Marshall, McNagny &

Mr. Marshall practised his profession fessor of jurisprudence and politics. Pro- thirty-three years without a thought of entering politics, although he had been offered a Congressional nomination. In 1908, however, his name was mentioned He obtained celebrity as a lecturer and for the Democratic nomination for Gov ernor. He frankly confessed he would and his "Life of George Washington," are like to be Governor, but insisted that he would not go gunning for the nomination. The Marshall administration in Indiana roll of presidents at Princeton in 1902, has not been so progressive as other re and the first layman to hold this office, cent state administrations, but friends of all his predecessors having been Presby- the Governor point with pride to some of the work done by the State Legislature ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian The income tax amendment was ratified, Church of Princeton. As a professor he a constitutional amendment providing for was very popular, and his elective classes the direct election of United States Sens. tors was urged and a corrupt practice When Mr. Wilson, after twenty-five and campaign publicity law passed. Other years of service as an educator, resigned measures enacted were an employers' lia-

> Mr. Marshall has been strongly criti as leader of the Indiana Democracy. the other hand, it is maintained that Mr

Mr. Marshall received the degree of sity of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is a

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

*Indicates renominated.

1-Thomas H. O'Keefe (Dem.). 2-Bernard M. Patten (Dem.). 5-Thomas H. Cullen (Dem.). -H. P. Velte (Dem.). 5-William J. Heffernan (Dem.). 6-W. B. Carswell (Dem.). 7-Daniel J. Carroll (Dem.). J. F. Duhamel (Dem.). 9-Felix J. Sanner (Dem.). 10-Herman H. Torborg (Dem.). 11-C. D. Sullivan (Dem.). 12-J. C. Fitzgerald (Dem.). 13-James D. McClelland (Dem.). 14-James A. Foley (Dem.). 15-J. J. Boylan (Dem.). 16-Robert F. Wagner (Dem.). 17-Walter R. Herrick (Dem.). 18-Henry W. Pollock (Dem.).* 19-George W. Simpson (Dem.). 20-James J. Frawley (Dem.). 21-S. J. Stilwell (Dem.). 22-Anthony J. Griffin (Dem.).* 23-George A. Blauvelt (Dem.). 24-John F. Healy (Dem.). 25-John D. Stivers (Rep.) 26-Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.).* 27-A. J. Palmer (Prog. and Rep.). 28-Henry M. Sage (Rep.).* 29-J. W. McKnight (Dem.). 30-George H. Whitney (Rep.). 31-Loren H. White (Dem.).* 32-Seth G. Heacock (Rep.). 33-James A. Emerson (Rep.).* 34-H. P. Coats (Rep.).* 35-Elon R. Brown (Rep.). 36-W. D. Peckham (Dem.). 37-Ralph W. Thomas (Rep.). 38-J. H. Walters (Rep.).* 39-W. P. Black (Rep.). 40-Charles J. Hewitt (Rep.). 41-John F. Murtaugh (Dem.).* 42-Thomas B. Wilson (Rep.). 43-John Seeley (Dem.). 44-T. H. Bussey (Rep.). 45-George F. Argetsinger (Rep.). 46-W. L. Ormrod (Rep.). 47-George F. Thompson (Rep.). 48-John F. Malone (Dem.). 49-S. J. Ramsperger (Dem.).* 50-G. H. Wende (Dem.). M-F. N. Godfrey (Rep.). Democrats, 23: Republicans, 17: Pro gressive, 1.

ASSEMBLY. ALBANY COUNTY.

1-Harold J. Hinman (Rep.). 2-John C. Malone (Rep.). 3-William C. Baxter (Rep.).

Dist

ALLEGANY COUNTY. R. L. Richardson (Rep.).

BROOME COUNTY. M. B. Edwards (Rep.).

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY. Clair Willard (Dem.).

CAYUGA COUNTY. Michael Grace (Rep.).

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY -A. M. Cheney (Rep.).

2-John Leo Sullivan (Rep.). CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Robert P. Bush (Dem.).* CHENANGO COUNTY.

W. A. Shepardson (Rep.)* CLINTON COUNTY.

Charles J. Vert (Rep.)* COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A. W. Hover (Dem.). CORTLAND COUNTY. N. F. Webb (Rep.)

DELAWARE COUNTY. John W. Telford (Dem.)

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

-Myron Smith (Rep.).* 2-M. R. Aldrich (Rep.).

ERIE COUNTY. 1-George F. Small (Dem.). 2-C. T. Horton (Rep.).* 3-Albert F. Geyer (Dem.). 4-Edward D. Jackson (Dem.). 5-R. F. Hearn (Dem.). 6-James M. Rozan (Dem.). 7-J. V. Fitzgerald (Dem.). 8-George Geoghan (Dem.).

9-John Dorst, jr. (Dem.).

ESSEX COUNTY. S. G. Prime, 3d (Rep.).* FRANKLIN COUNTY. Alex. McDonald (Rep.).

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES. James H. Wood (Rep.)

GENESEE COUNTY. C. Bryant (Rep.).

GREENE COUNTY. J. Lewis Patrie (Dem.).

HERKIMER COUNTY. E. B. Pullman (Dem.).

JEFFERSON COUNTY. 1-H. E. Machold (Rep.). 2-John G. Jones (Rep.).

KINGS COUNTY.

t-John J. Kelley (Dem.). 2-William J. Gillen (Dem.). 3-Frank J. Taylor (Dem.). 4-E. W. Kornobro (Dem.). 5-V. A. O'Connor (Dem.). 6-John H. Gerken (Dem.). -D. F. Farrell (Dem.)* 8-John J. McKeon (Dem.) 9-Fred S. Burr (Dem.). 10-George E. Dennen (Dem.). 11-K. S. Dietz (Dem.). 12-W. P. Hamilton, jr. (Dem.). 13-J. H. Finnigan (Dem.). 14-J. J. Garvey (Dem.). 15-T. E. Willmott (Dem.). 16-Jesse P. Larrimer (Dem.). 17-Frederick Oelrich (Dem.). 18-J. H. Esquipol (Dem.).

19-J. Schifferdecker (Dem.).

21-Henry Heyman (Dem.).

22-J. J. Monahan (Dem.).

C. J. Cronin (Dem.).

23-T. L. Ingram (Dem.). LEWIS COUNTY. James Van Woert (Dem.). LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Edward Magee (Rep.). MADISON COUNTY.

M. E. Tallett (Rep.). MONROE COUNTY. 1-J. W. Hopkins (Rep.).

mon Adler (Rep.)." -A. V. Pappert (Rep.). ←C. W. Phillips (Rep.).* 6-C. H. Gallup (Dem.). MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Walter E. Gage (Rep.).

NASSAU COUNTY. Thomas B. Maloney (Dem.).

NEW YORK COUNTY.

1-T. B. Caughlan (Dem.). 2-A. E. Smith (Dem.). 3-H. E. Oxford (Dem.). 4-A. J. Levy (Dem.).* 5-J. J. Walker (Dem.).*

6-Jacob Silverstein (Dem.) 7-P. P. McElligott (Dem.). 8-S. Sufrin (Prog.).

9-Charles D. Donahue (Dem.). 10-M. Greenberg (Dem.)

11-J. Kerrigan (Dem.). 12-I D Kelly (Dem.) 13-J. C. Campbell (Dem.). 14-R. L. Tudor (Dem.). 15-T. H. Ward (Dem.).

16-M. G. McCue (Dem.). 17-Mark Eisner (Dem.). 18-M. Goldberg (Dem.). 19-T. F. Denney (Dem.), 20-P. J. McGrath (Dem.). 21-Thomas Kane (Dem.).

22-Edward Well (Dem.). 23-D. C. Lewis (Dem.). 24-O. M. Kiernan (Dem.). 25-D. H. Knott (Dem.). 26-A. Greenberg (Dem.).

27-Raymond B. Carver (Dem.). 28-S, A. Cotillo (Dem.). 29-C. J. Carroll (Dem.)

80-L. A. Cuvillier (Dem.). 31-M. Schaap (Prog.). 32-L. D. Gibbs (Dem.). 33-T. J. Lane (Dem.). 34-P. J. McMahon (Dem.).

NIAGARA COUNTY. 1-E. C. McCollum (Dem.). 2-F. M. Bradley (Rep.).

35-E. E. L. Hammer (Dem.)

1-F. F. Emden (Dem.). 2-H. E. Allen (Rep.).* 3-J. B. Fuller (Rep.). ONONDAGA COUNTY.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1-C. R. Milford (Rep.). 2-S. G. Daley (Dem.). 3-T. K. Smith (Rep.).*

ONTARIO COUNTY. H. F. Schnirel (Rep.). ORANGE COUNTY

1-C. H. Baumes (Rep.). 2-William T. Doty (Dem.). ORLEANS COUNTY.

M. W. Cole (Dem.) OSWEGO COUNTY.

T. C. Sweet (Rep.).*

OTSEGO COUNTY. L. P. Butte (Dem.).

PUTNAM COUNTY.

John R. Yale (Rep.). QUEENS COUNTY. 1-S. J. Burden (Dem.).

2-A. J. Kennedy (Dem.).*

3-A. C. Benninger (Dem.).

4-H. Sutphin (Dem.). RENSSELAER COU TY. 1-C. F. Schwarz (Dem.).* 2-T. D. Taylor (Dem.).

RICHMOND COUNTY. R. R. McKee (Dem.).*

F. G. Grimme (Dem.). ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, 1-F. L. Seaker (Rep.).

2-John Smith (Rep.).

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

SARATOGA COUNTY. G. T. Seelye (Rep.).

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY. Edward A. Dox (Dem.). SCHUYLER COUNTY.

J. W. Gurnett (Dem.). SENECA COUNTY.

A. S. Hughes (Dem.) STEUBEN COUNTY.

1-C. A. Brewster (Dem.). 2-J. L. Seeley (Dem.).

SUFFOLK COUNTY. 1-S. A. Fallon (Dem.). 2-J. J. Robinson (Dem.).

SULLIVAN COUNTY. J. K. Evans (Dem.). TIOGA COUNTY.

J. G. Pembleton (Rep.). TOMPKINS COUNTY. M. McDaniels (Dem.).

HILSTER COUNTY. 1-L. M. Kenny (Dem.). 2-S. C. Waring (Rep.).

WARREN COUNTY. H. E. H. Brereton (Rep.). WASHINGTON COUNTY.

E. R. Norton (Rep.) WAYNE COUNTY. Albert Yeomans (Rep.).*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. 1-Tracy P. Madden (Dem.).* 2-Verne M. Bovie (Dem.). 3-W. R. Yard (Dem.).

4-M. C. O'Brien (Dem.). WYOMING COUNTY. John Knight (Rep.).

YATES COUNTY. E. C. Gillett (Rep.). Democrats, 102; Republicans, 46; Pro

gressives, 2

DIE HARD AT BULL MOOSE HEADQUARTERS

Both Senator Dixon and O. K. Davis Long Loath to Concede Wilson's Election.

The best they could do at Progressive National Headquarters, at 11 o'clock last night, was to credit Wilson with New York, Texas and Maryland; and Roosevelt with Illinois, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Iowa and South Dakota. In the Taft column on their official bulletin board, posted on the twelfth floor of the Hotel Manhattan, appeared not a single state.

They died very hard. Although the returns from New York and Massachusetts showed early in the evening that no Roosevelt landslide, such as Senator Dixon, of Montana, had predicted, would result, nothing was conceded. At 7:55 o'clock Senator Dixon said:

"I don't concede a thing. There's a good fighting chance." Already the returns from New York and Massachusetts had spread gloom about the Bull Moose headquarters, where

were gathered to get the returns George W. Perkins, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Sen-ator Dixon, Governor Hiram Johnson of California, Bull Moose Vice-Presidential candidate; Bainbridge Colby, Alexander Lambert, Jacob A. Riis, Judge Charles H. Duell, Bourke Cockran, George Roosevelt, Frank A. Munsey and Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff. Tense, white faces and scowls were the rule. As Oscar King Davis passed along the corridor some one asked him if he conceded the election to Wilson, and Mr. Davis blew up.

"What! With only two states heard from? The idea!" Gloom Oppressed Multitude.

The tension was apparent. George W. Perkins had locked himself up in his private room, where no inquirer could reach him, while boys with bulletins pushed through the crowd to add to the gloom which oppressed the multitude collected. Governor Hiram Johnson passed by and another intrepld interviewer shot the question: "How about California?" "Well, there's three hours' difference b

tween California and Eastern time," he vouchsafed as he disappeared into the coom whence issued the mystical bulletins. Senator Dixon vehemently denounced a bulletin which credited him with conceding all the doubtful states in the dast to Wilson, although by that time a Brooklyn newspaper, interpreting the returns, had estimated the vote in New York as 126,-688 for Wilson, 48,048 for Roosevelt and 44,852 for Taft.

which the Bull Moosers posted was Illinois, which they claimed for Roosevelt by 100,000. This was at 7:55 o'clock. By this time the national headquarters began to show a revival of spirit. "All is not lost, by any manner of

The first state carried by any candidate

means!" shouted one enthusiast, and the others took up the tidings and passed them along. Soon afterward came Vermont, and for a long interval these two states, posted

lonely vigil. At 9:15 followed Michigan, in Only T. R. Gains Reported.

as won in the Bull Moose column, kept a

Five minutes later came Pennsylvania, also for Roosevelt, though a number of the watchers were asking why New York and Massachusetts didn't appear in the Wilson column and New Hampshire the Taft column Iowa and South Dakota followed the others in the Bull Moose count before a reluctant order compelled

the posting of New York Texas and Maryland in the Wilson column.
"All we are after now," said the Bull Moosers with one accord, 'is to beat Taft

for second place." The saddest place of all last night was the Progressive State Headquarters, Early in the day the house, at No. 16 East 28th street, teemed with Bull Moose energy and Bull Moose complaints issued against election activities, particularly in the Tammany districts. Francis W. Bird, the county chairman, said his watchers had had a multitude of troubles, one of them having been arrested for disorderly conduct. He accused a board of inspectors in the 26th Assembly District with delaying the vote. His organization caused the arrest of the chairman of one of the boards of inspection in the 6th Assembly District for manipulating the bal-

But after the New York state and city returns arrived Mr. Bird and his cohorts exhibited less exuberance. An inquiry for State Chairman Hotchkiss elicited the ree ply that the state chairman could not be seen until the complete returns had been received. The young man who guarded the entrance to his outer office presented a very drawn and tense white

Pinchot to Fight on.

face.

Gifford Pinchot made the following statement shortly before he left the na-tional headquarters:

The Progressive party has established The Progressive party has established its position in a campaign of three months. It has pushed its cause to the front ranks. Nothing like it has been done before. This is the first victory. We are going ahead to the end without breaking our stride. We cannot be downed for long, and we cannot be stopped at all, for we are fighting for the one thing that always wins—the progress of mankind.

The crowd which had filled the head-The crowd which had filled the head-quarters all the evening began to depart about 11 o'clock and Oscar Straus and George W. Perkins announced shortly afterward that they would not make a statement, but let Senator Dixon speak for all.

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